

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Table S1. Search strategy for Medline(R) (1946-most recent) and Embase (Embase+Embase Classic)

1	Human/
2	(bibliography or case reports or clinical conference or conference abstract or conference paper or conference proceeding or "conference review" or clinical trial, all or comment or congresses or editorial or guideline or in vitro or letter or meta analysis or "review" or systematic reviews).pt.
3	1 NOT 2
	Method terms
4	exp Case-Control Studies/ or case control.mp.
5	exp cohort studies/ or exp follow-up studies/ or exp longitudinal studies/ or exp prospective studies/ or exp retrospective studies/ or cohort study.mp.
6	4 or 5
	Alcohol terms
7	exp Alcohol Drinking/
8	exp Alcoholic Intoxication/
9	exp binge drinking/
10	(alcohol* adj3 (drink* or consum* or intake)).mp.
11	heavy drinking.mp.
12	alcoholic beverages/
13	OR/7-12
	Disease terms
14	hypertension/
15	high blood pressure.mp.
16	elevated blood pressure.mp.
17	hypertens\$.tw.
18	exp resistant hypertension/
19	resistant hypertension.mp.
20	OR/14-19
21	3 AND 6 AND 13 AND 20
22	remove duplicates from 21

Table S2. The Risk Of Bias in Non-randomized Studies – of Interventions (ROBINS-I) assessment tool, modified version

Study	Bias due to confounding	Bias in selection of participants into the study	Bias in classification of exposures	Bias due to missing data	Bias in measurement of outcomes	Bias in selection of the reported result	Overall risk of bias
Ascherio et al., 1996 ¹	++	+	+	+	++	+	Moderate
Bae et al., 2014 ^{2*}	+++	++	+	+	++	+	Serious
Bai et al., 2017 ³	++	+	+	+++	+	+	Serious
Banda et al., 2010 ⁴	++	++	+	+	++	+	Moderate
Diederichs et al., 2016 ⁵	++	+	+	+	+	+	Moderate
Forman et al., 2009 ⁶	+	+	+	++	++	+	Moderate
Fuchs et al., 2001 ⁷	++	+	+	+	+	+	Moderate
Halanych et al., 2010 ⁸	++	+	+	+	+	+	Moderate
Nakanishi et al., 2001 ⁹	++	++	+	+	+	+	Moderate
Nakanishi et al., 2002 ¹⁰	++	++	+	+	+	+	Moderate
Niskanen et al., 2004 ¹¹	+	+	+	+	+	+	Low
Ohmori et al., 2002 ¹²	++	+	+	+	+	+	Moderate
Okubo et al., 2014 ¹³	++	+	+	++	+	+	Moderate
Onat et al., 2008 ¹⁴	++	+	+	++	+	+	Moderate
Peng et al., 2013 ¹⁵	++	++	+	+	++	+	Moderate
Sesso et al., 2008 ¹⁶	++	+	+	++	++	+	Moderate
Thawornchaisit et al., 2013 ^{17±}	++	++	++	++	++	+	Moderate
Wang et al., 2011 ^{18*}	++	+	+	+	+	+	Moderate
Witteman et al., 1989 ¹⁹ , 1990 ²⁰	++	+	+	+	++	+	Moderate

*Nested-case-control studies. + = low risk of bias; ++ = moderate risk of bias; +++ = serious risk of bias.

± Only the relative risk for former drinkers was used.

Figure S1. Incidence of hypertension in former drinkers compared to lifetime abstainers at baseline by sex, 1989-2017

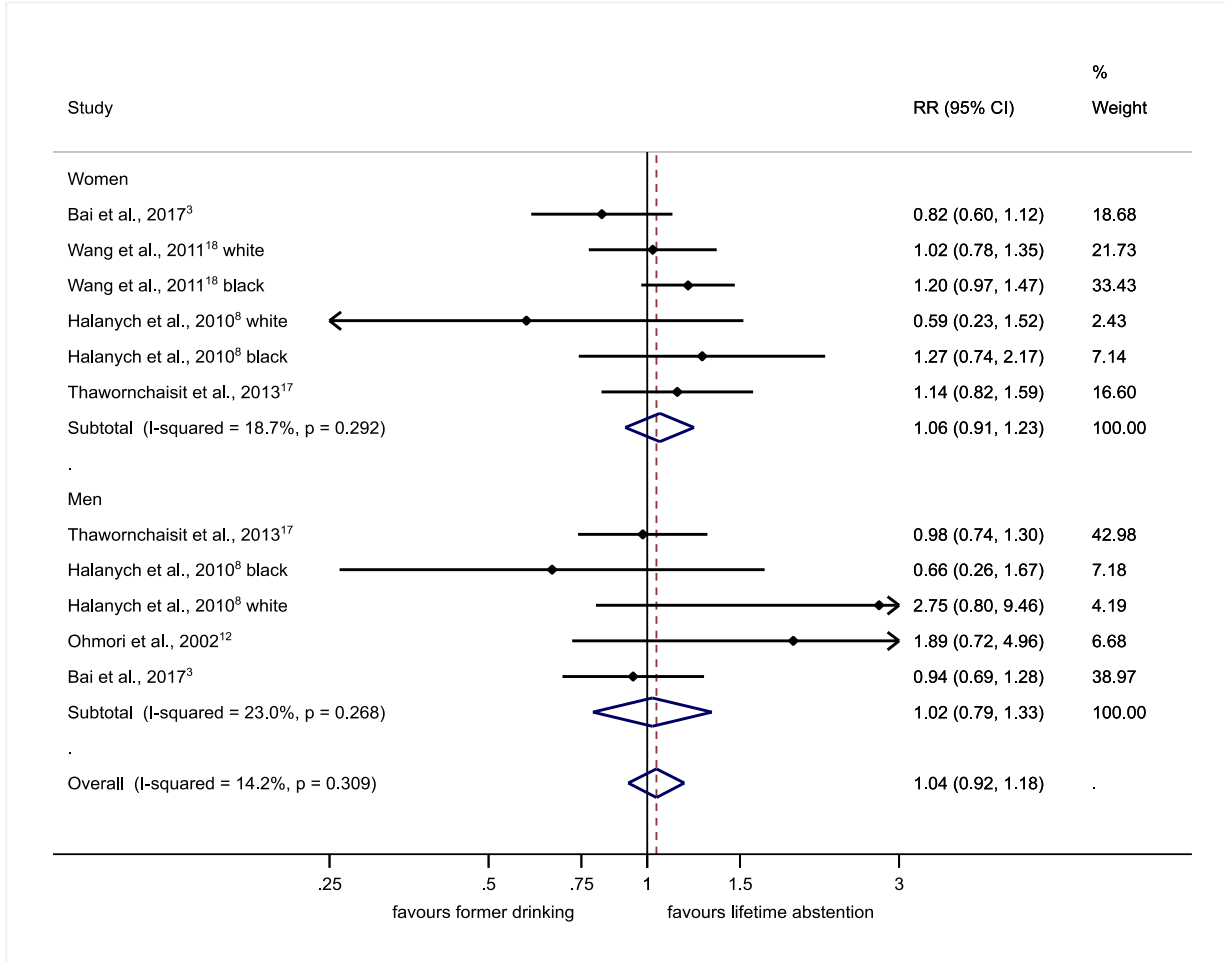
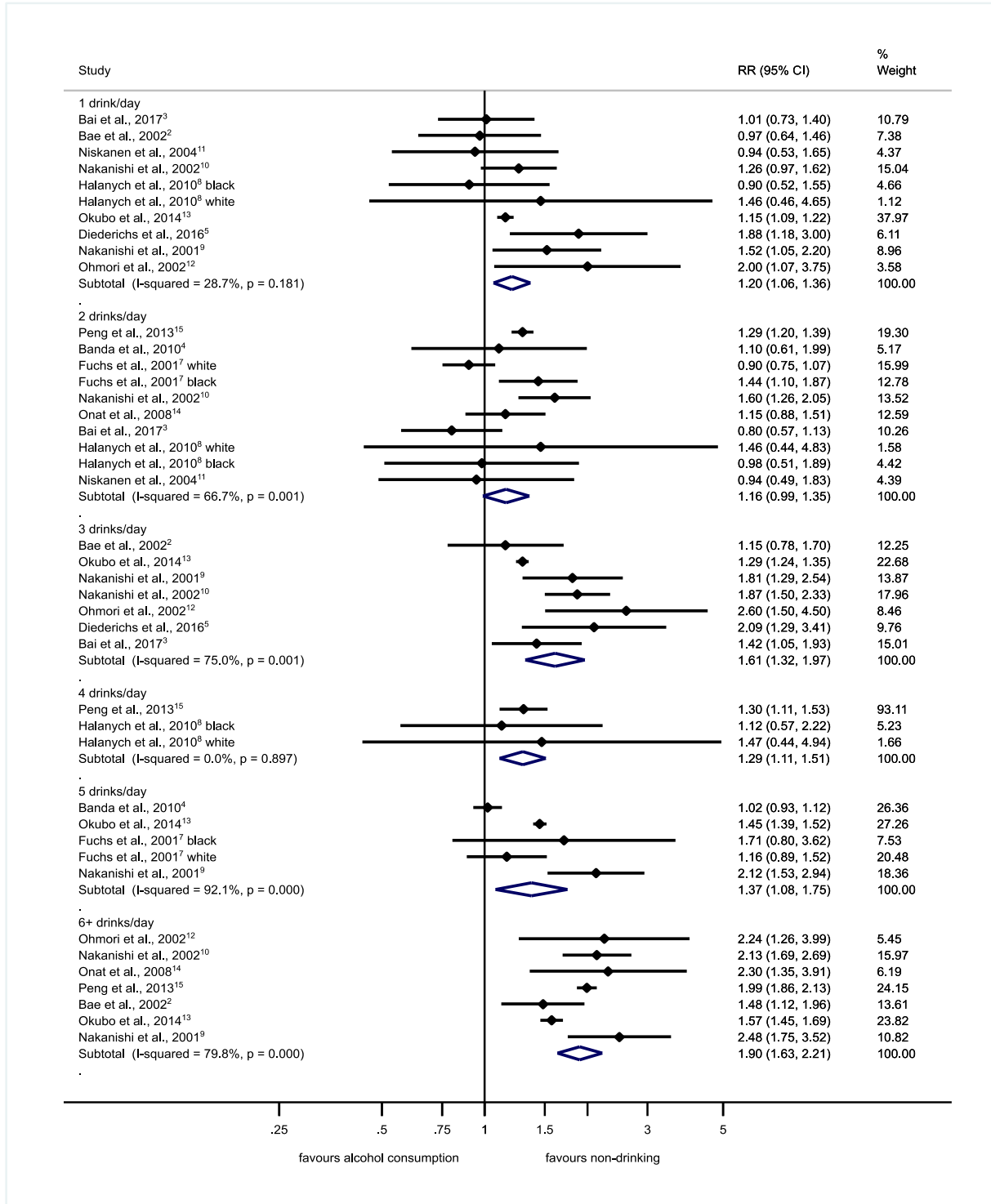
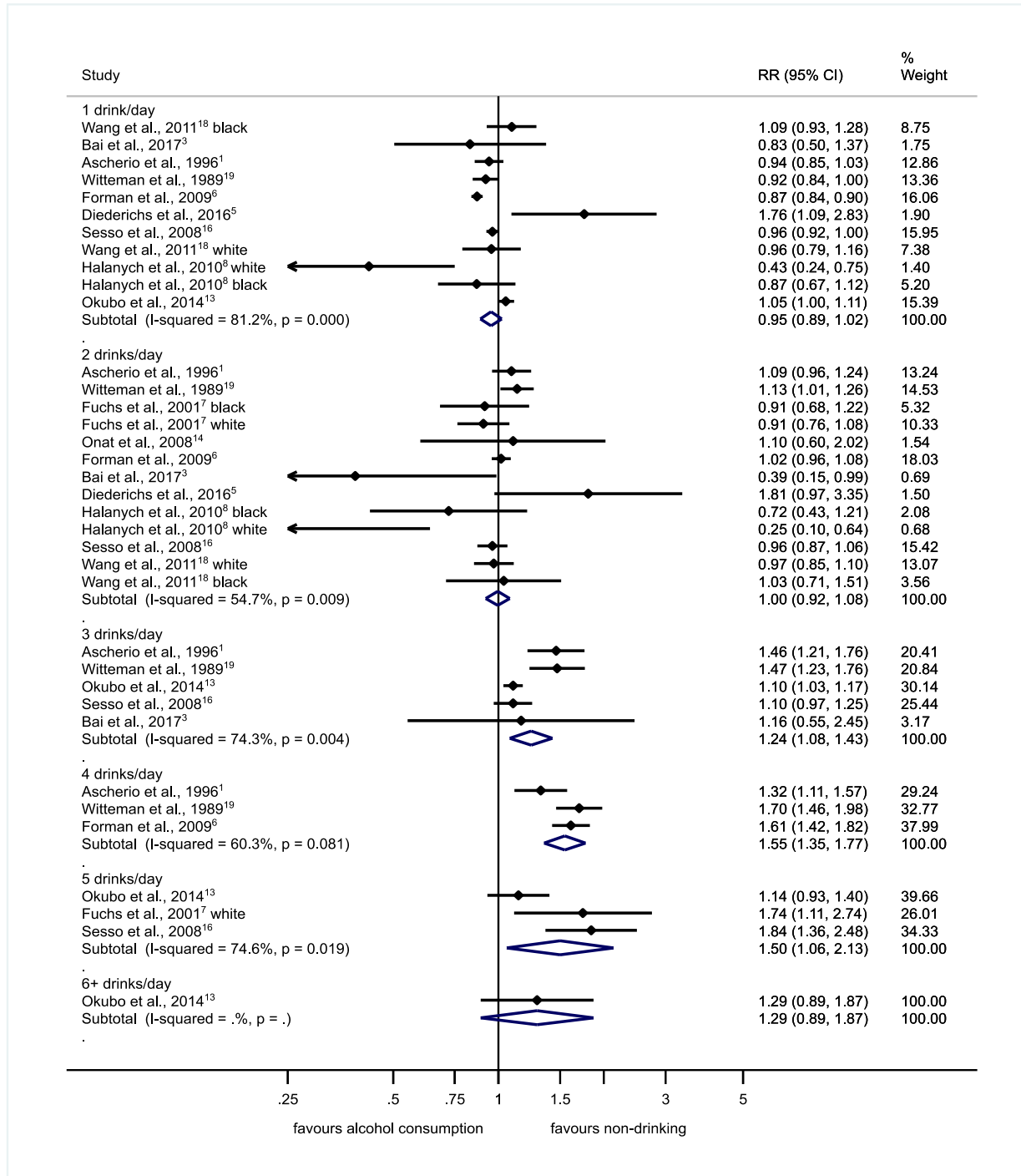


Figure S2. Incidence of hypertension in men by alcohol intake in standard drinks at baseline compared to abstainers, all studies, 1989-2017



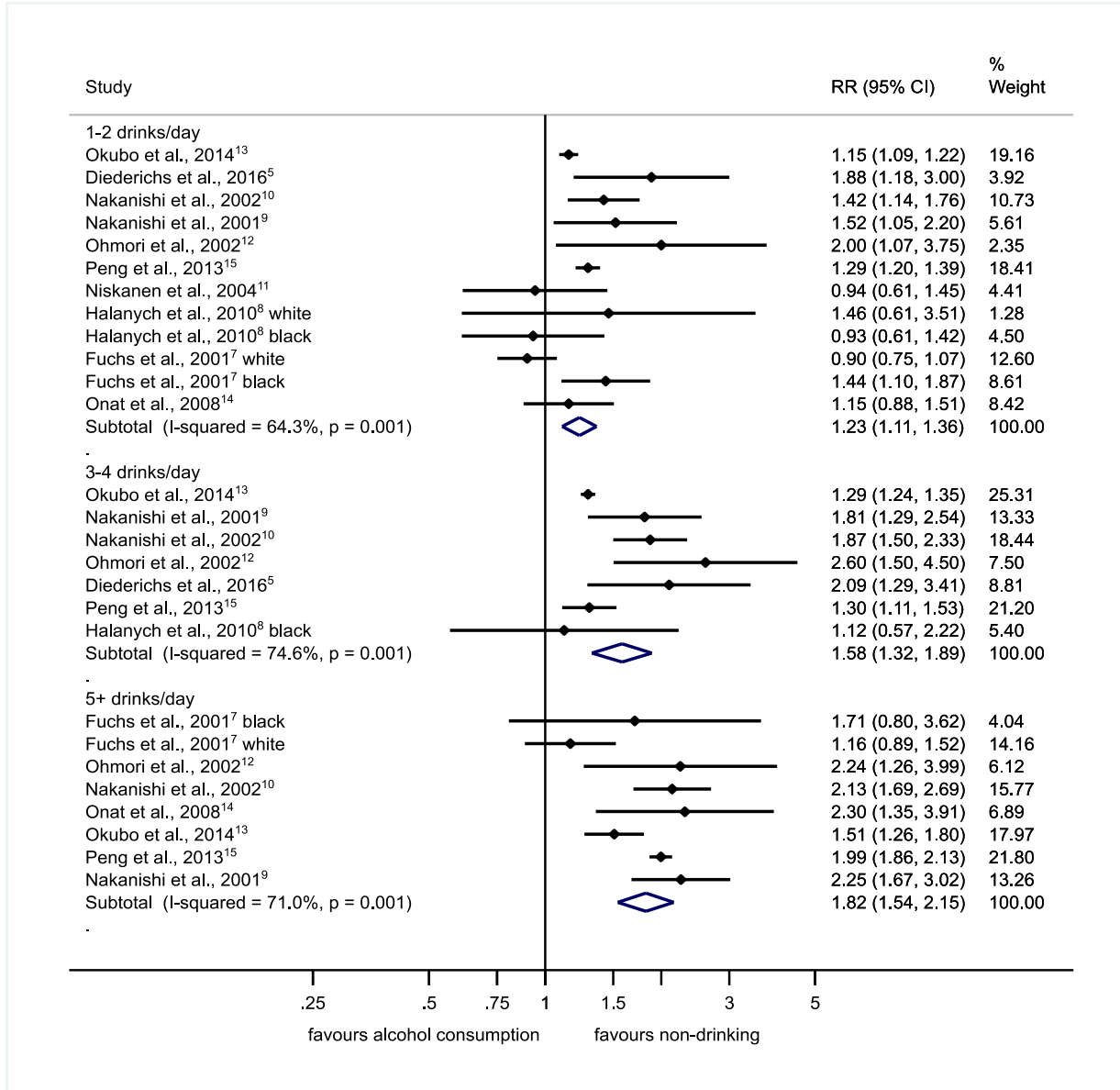
1 standard drink = 12 grams pure ethanol per day.

Figure S3. Incidence of hypertension in women by alcohol intake in standard drinks at baseline compared to abstainers, all studies, 1989-2017



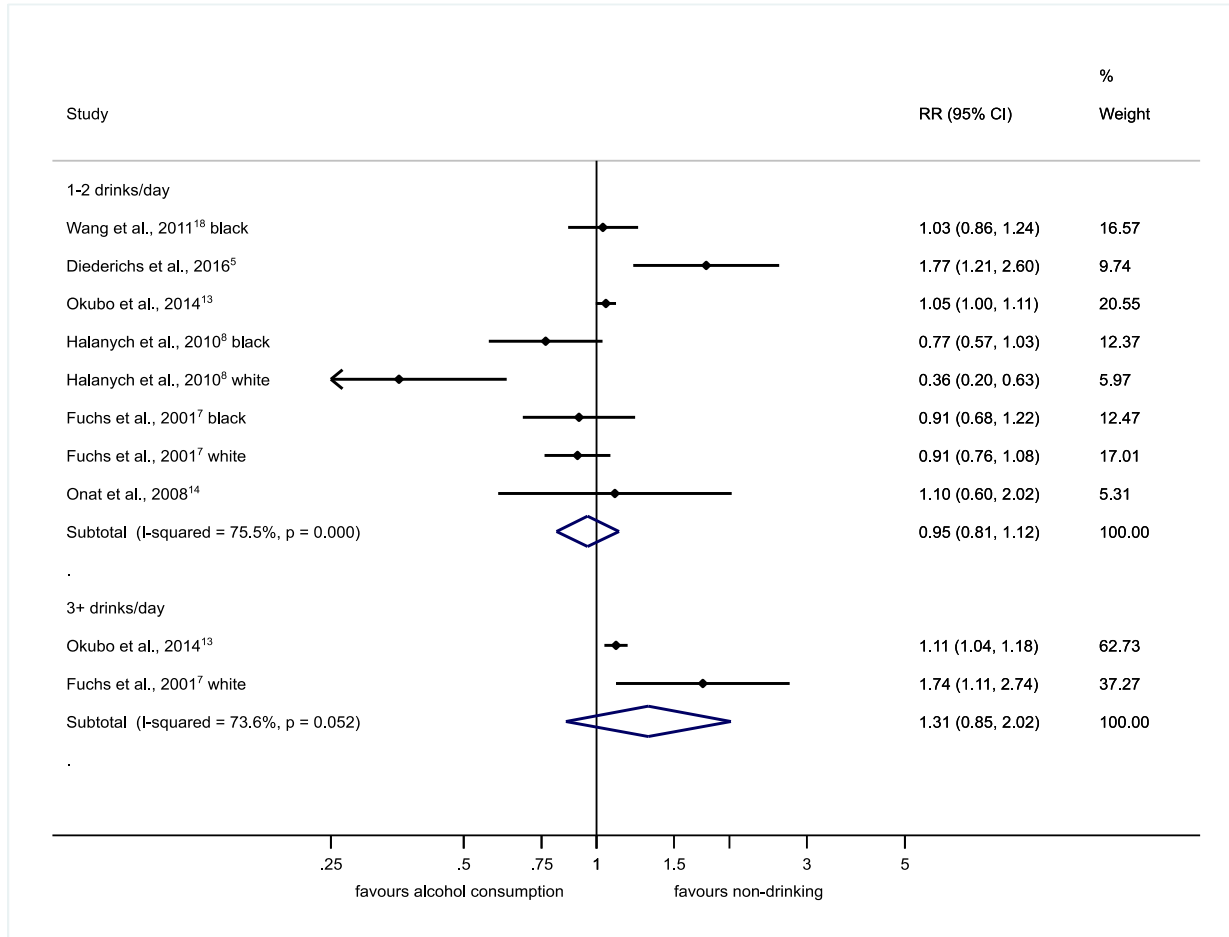
1 standard drink = 12 grams pure ethanol per day.

Figure S4. Incidence of hypertension in men by alcohol intake in standard drinks at baseline compared to abstainers in cohort studies with clinical measurement of blood pressure and low or moderate risk of bias, 1989-2017



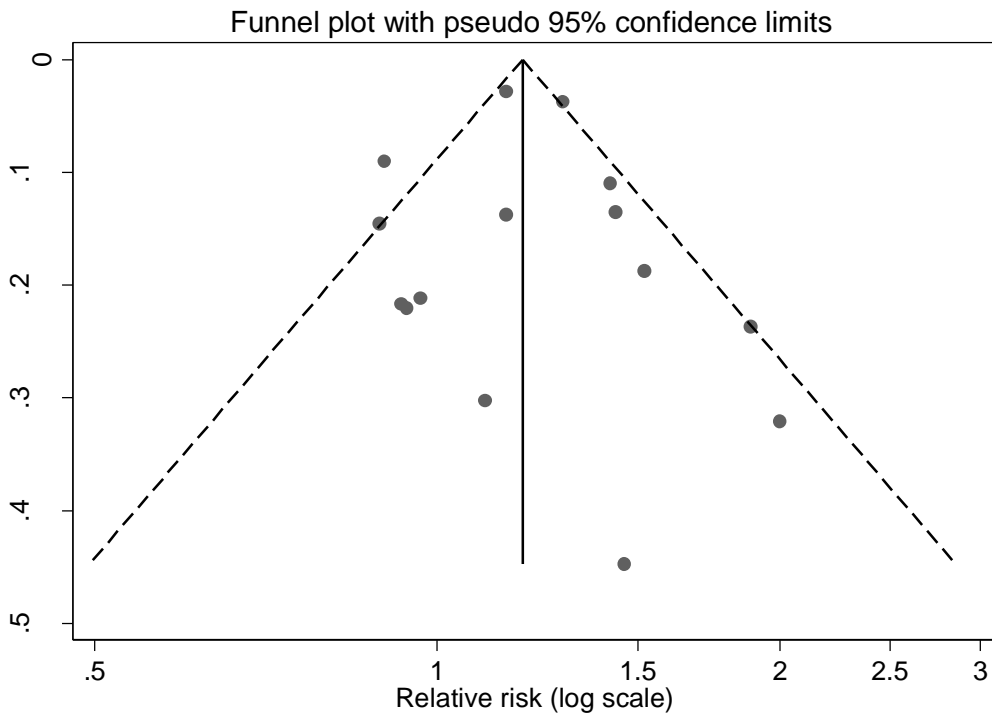
1 standard drink = 12 grams pure ethanol per day. RR = relative risk.

Figure S5. Incidence of hypertension in women by alcohol intake in standard drinks at baseline compared to abstainers in cohort studies with clinical measurement of blood pressure and low or moderate risk of bias, 1989-2017



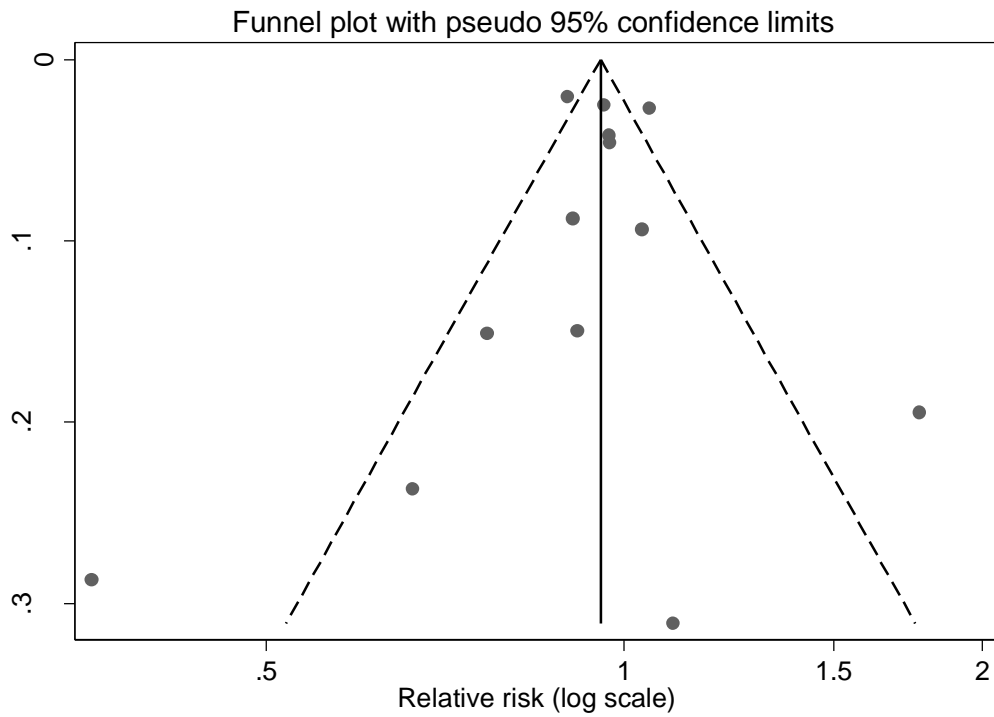
1 standard drink = 12 grams pure ethanol per day.

Figure S6. Funnel plot for 1-2 drinks/day alcohol intake at baseline compared to abstainers in men, 1989-2017



Horizontal axis shows study effects (logRR), vertical axis shows study precision (standard error of RR). Each dot represents an individual study. Vertical line shows pooled effect (random-effect model).

Figure S7. Funnel plot for 1-2 drinks/day alcohol intake at baseline compared to abstainers in women, 1989-2017



Horizontal axis shows study effects (logRR), vertical axis shows study precision (standard error of RR). Each dot represents an individual study. Vertical line shows pooled effect (random-effect model).

Figure S8. Influence of omitting a single study for 1-2 drinks/day alcohol intake at baseline compared to abstainers in men, 1989-2017

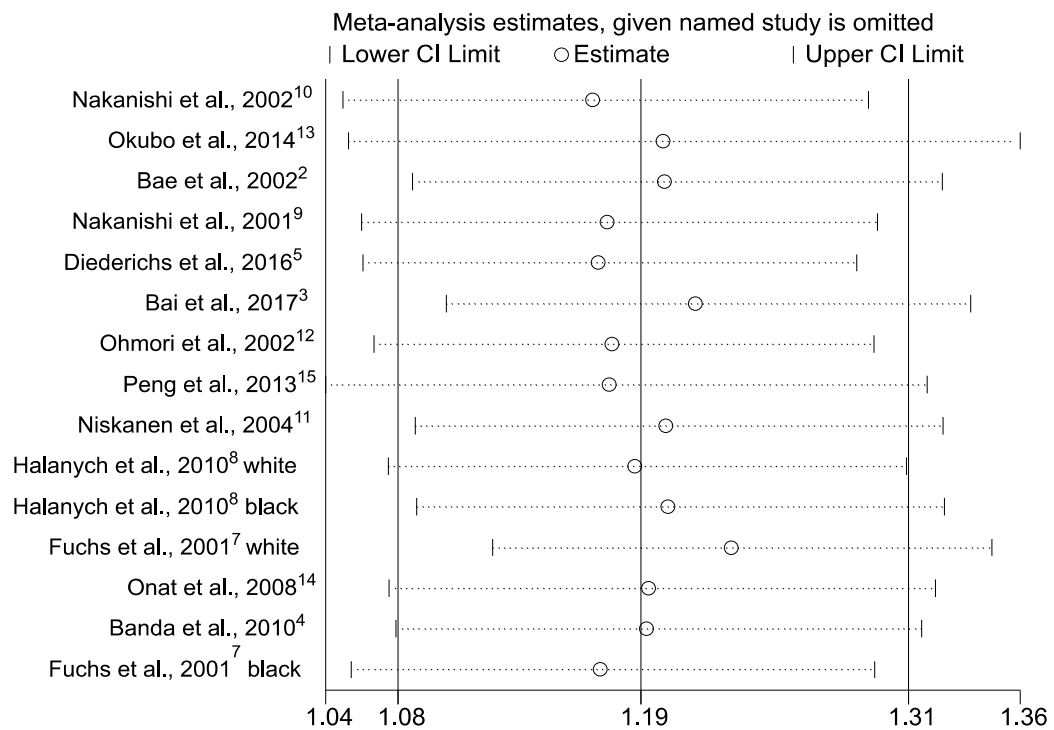
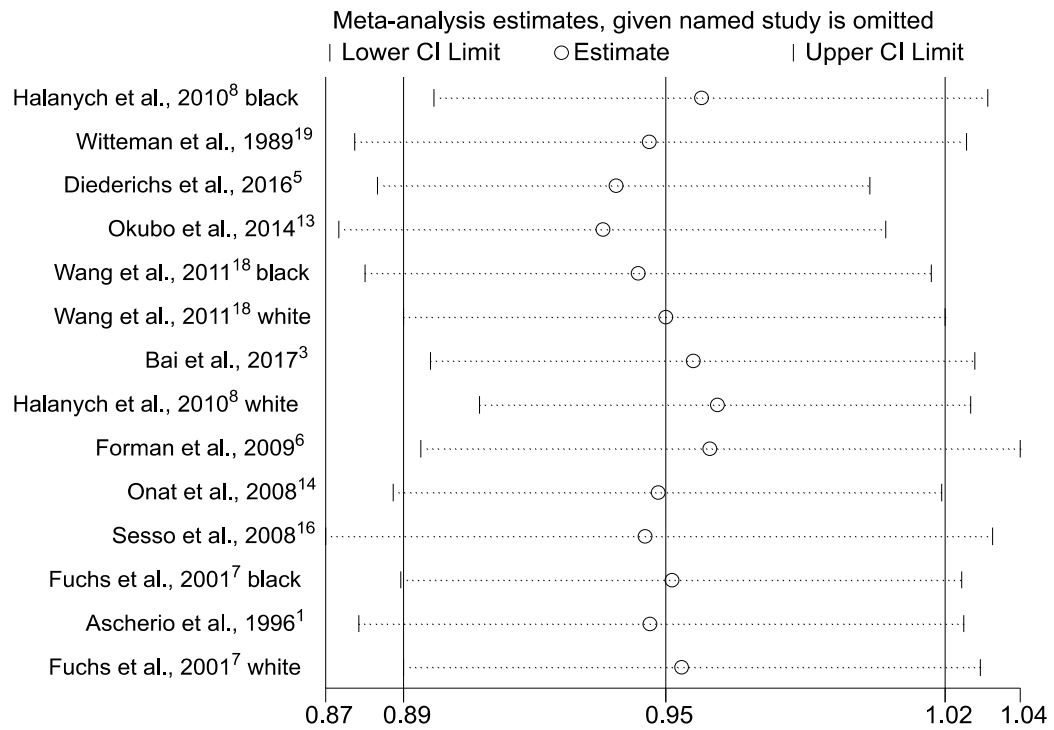


Figure S9. Influence of omitting a single study for 1-2 drinks/day alcohol intake at baseline compared to abstainers in women, 1989-2017



Supplemental References:

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